M.R.O. 1—32,400—28-11-30.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	788	Press Mis.	
	25-26		
Dated	23-3-	18	58

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort Saint George, Public Works Consultation of 8th March 1859.

No. 25. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel E. LAWFORD, Officiating Chief Engineer; to the Secretary to Government, dated 24th December 1858, No. 6606.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the decision of Government, a question proposed by the District Engineer of Tinnevelly, as to whether Travelling Allowance can be passed to a Native Overseer, who does not carry about a Tent, because he is able to obtain shelter in any Village amongst the people of his own caste, so that a Tent to him would be a superfluity.

2. If the question be viewed simply with reference to the principle laid down by Government, in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 1st July 1857, No. 1278 para. 3, the Overseer would not be entitled to any allowance, as he incurs no expense in carrying about a Tent and Camp Equipage; but if, on the other hand, the inconveniences of Travelling, and the expenses and privations which one has to endure, by being often away from his Home and family, be considered, the question would resolve itself into one of amount only.

Page 580 of Circular Order Book.

3. On the whole, I am inclined to take the latter view; and as it is of importance to the interests of Government, that some inducement should be held out, to Officers to make frequent journeys, I would recommend that in cases similar to those which the District Engineer of Tinnevelly has now brought to notice, one half of the regulated allowance should be disbursed, subject to the restrictions imposed in other cases.

4. In regard to the Lower Subordinates, I would not recommend any difference of rate between Europeans and Natives, as I consider the allowance barely sufficient under any circumstances.

No. 26. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Major R. STRACHEY, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1859, No. 488.

SIR,

1. A question raised by the District Engineer of Tinnevelly has been submitted for the orders of this Government; but as it is one which from its general character, will, in their opinion be more properly decided by the Government of India, I am directed to request you to lay it before that Government. The question is, whether Travelling Allowance is to be passed to an Overseer who is a Native, who does not use a Tent. The late Officiating Chief Engineer was of opinion that in accordance with the principle on which Travelling Allowance is given, an Overseer under the condition supposed would not be entitled to it; but that if the expenses and inconveniences entailed by travelling under any circumstances were to be considered, the question of remuneration would resolve itself into one of amount only. Taking the latter view he suggested that a Native Overseer should receive half the regulated allowance subject to the usual restriction. With respect to the lower Subordinates, or Sub-Overseers, Colonel Lawford advised that no difference should be made between Natives and Europeans.

2. Travelling Allowances are payable to members of the Subordinate Establishment, as the Government of India is well aware, in three forms according to circumstances, viz.

Extract Minutes Consultation 27th January 1857, No. 211, Paras. I. to V. of the Notification appended.

1st. Where their duty requires them to travel constantly but not great distance, and where they are provided by Government with shelter when away from their Homes, horse allowance is given, single, double, or treble, *i. e.* from 15 to 45 Rupees a month. This rule includes persons in charge of sections of a road or a Canal, where Sheds or Bungalows are provided.

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case of Subs[illegible] employed on ordinary District work

Para. VI. of the Notification.

2nd. Where they are engaged on duty which involves frequent marching, but where shelter is not provided by Government, they are allowed as follows:

Sub-Engineers.....	3	Rupees a day.
Supervisors and Assistant Engineers..... ...	2	,, a day.
Overseers and Assistant do.	1½	,, a day.

This allowance meets the case of Subordinates employed on the ordinary District work of this Presidency.

Paras. VIII. and IX.

3rd. Members of the Upper Subordinate Establishment travelling long distances *under special orders*, receive a mileage allowance.

The second of these three cases is that now in question. In order to draw the allowance, it is required that the party shall *keep a tent and maintain a marching establishment*; and the point for decision is whether Natives, not using a Tent, come within the Rule.

3. No expression occurs throughout the Bengal Rules, (from which those affecting the Madras Public Works Department were taken,) to indicate any intention to make a difference in allowances with reference to caste or creed: on the contrary, the whole scope of the Rules seems to be to regard qualification only. The condition of the allowance now in question, however, is that the duty on which the Upper Subordinate is engaged, shall make it necessary for him to "*keep a Tent and marching establishment.*". This, in the case now supposed, the Officer does not do: he performs the duty, but he finds accommodation otherwise than by keeping a Tent. Is this circumstance to nullify his title to the Travelling allowance?

Sec. VI of Para. 5. of the Madras Notification dated 27th January 1857, Bengal Code, page 179.

4. In the first place, although thus saved the cost of a *tent*, he has still to bear the cost of travelling equipage. In the second place, it cannot be supposed that his lodging really costs him nothing and it is not at all to be desired that he should get it for nothing. I am not here to notice the inconvenience and privation of travelling and of absence from home, on which Colonel Lawford laid stress, because the Government consider that the salary and not the travelling allowance is intended to compensate for those incidents of service in this Department.

5. Thus, in the opinion of this Government, the Native Upper Subordinates is certainly entitled to some travelling allowance. The Officiating Chief Engineer as already noticed would give him half the rate allowed to a European or East Indian. To this it is to be objected, 1st, the distinction is invidious; 2nd, Natives can *live* as well as *travel* more cheaply than Europeans, but no difference is made on that account in their salaries. This Government incline to the opinion that no difference should be made between Officers of the same grade in respect to travelling allowances, any more than in respect to salaries, and that the single consideration should be whether the duty is efficiently done. As however the question at issue is of a general nature, concerning Bengal as much as Madras, and the Revenue Department as well as that of Public Works, this Government have thought it advisable to refer it to the Government of India for their decision.

Page 330 of Consultation Book

No. 6606

Central Office P.W. 32
Fort Saint George
24th December 1858

From

The Officiating Chief Engineer

To,

The Secretary
to Government P.W. Dept.

Sir,

Public.

I have the honor to submit for the decision of Government a question proposed by the Superintending Engineer of Tinnevelly as to whether travelling allowance can be passed to a Native Overseer who does not carry about a tent, because he is able to obtain shelter in any village amongst the people of his own caste, so that a tent to him would be a superfluity.—

2. If the question be viewed simply with reference to the principle laid down by Government in Select Minutes of Consultation 1st July 1857 No. 1278

para

case of Subdt employed on ordinary District work—

para 3, the Overseer would not be entitled to any allowance as he incurs no expense in carrying about a tent and Camp Equipage; but on the other hand, the inconveniences of travelling, and the expenses and privations which one has to endure by being often away from his home and family be considered, the question would resolve itself into one of amount only. —

3. On the whole, I am inclined to take the latter view; and as it is of importance to the interests of Government that some inducement should be held out to Officers to make frequent journeys, I would recommend that in cases similar to those which the District Engineer of Cannanore has now brought to notice one half of the regulated allowance should be disbursed, subject to the restrictions imposed in other cases. —

In

4. In regard to the Lower Subordinates I would not recommend any difference of rate between Europeans and Natives as I consider the allowance barely sufficient under any circumstances. —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Crawford Lieut Colonel
Officiating Chief Engineer

To
Entrd Office of PWD.
Fort Saint George
24th December 1838.

Encd Rtt

Case of Subs employed on ordinary District work —

See also the case mentioned in the accompanying memorandum by Lt. Col. Sherlock -

Encl. from 27/67.
P.S. I to D.

Items

Travelling allowances are payable to members of the Sub[o] Establishment when on duty, in three forms, according to the circumstances.

1st When their duty requires them to travel constantly but not a great distance, & when they are provided by Govt. with shelter when away from their homes, here all [illegible] is given, single, double or treble - I.E. from 15 R. to 45 Rups. a month. This rate includes permission to charge for electric light.

2nd Where they are employed on duty which requires frequent marching but where shelter is not provided by Govt. they are allowed as follows.

Sub Engr 3 Rups. a day
Supervisor & Asst Dr 2 Rups. -
Overseers & Asst Dr 1½ -

In order to draw this it must be necessary for the performance of such a tour & marching Establishment. This allowance is commonly called tentage, but it is not so termed in the rules. This allowance applies to the case of Sub[o] employed on ordinary District work -

* a road or a canal, where sheds or huts - gatmen are provided.

Govt. Circular No 2 of 1878.
- do - 15th June 1878.
- do - 25th January - 1884.

Govt. Circular No 4 of 1885.

Rs 4.88. 3 Annas 1874

Rs 25.

3rd Members of the Uncov. Subd. Establ. travelling long distances under special rules, are to receive a mileage allowance -

The Second of these three cases is that now in question, & the doubt whether Natives, not using a tent, come within the rule -

It occurs to remark, first, that no expression occurs in the Bengal rules, from which any intention can be taken, to indicate any intention to make a difference as regards allowances between Natives & Europeans: on the contrary the whole scope of the rules seems to be to regard qualifications only - The condition of rec. this allowance, however, is that the duty on which he is engaged shall make it necessary for him to "keep a tent & encamping establ" This in the case now supposed the Native does not do: he performs the duty, but by finds accommodation otherwise than by keeping a tent - Is this circumstance to nullify his title to the travelling allowance?

In the first place though he has saved the cost of a tent, he has the cost of travelling carriage - I say nothing of the inconvenience of absence from home, as I do not find that the travelling allce was intended to include that - 2nd It cannot be supposed that his lodging rents contribute nothing, & it is meet to be supposed that he will let it for nothing - Then he is certainly entitled to some travelling allowance, & Col. Lawrence will give his help the rate of a European or East Indian -

To this is the objection, 1st The distinction is invidious 2nd Natives can live as well as travel more cheaply than Europeans, but the office is to be made in their salaries - 3rd I will use this argument in the matter of travelling allces in the Rev. Dept - 3rd It is desirable to make these Natives as independent as possible of the people they move about among, & instead of forcing them into dependence upon them -

The lower subordinates are to receive the same travelling allowances whether European, East-Indian, or Native, they [illegible]

If a native accompanies a tent may be drawn the allce: & if a European chooses to live under tents, is it to be refused to him? - If the decision is in favour of the more liberal interpretation, the terms of the required certificate may easily be made general accordingly.

hard to decide. The Officer, for the most part will probably be Europeans or East Indians, for some time at least.

As this is a general question, concerning Bengal as much as Madras, I apprehend it must certainly be referred for information as to the practice in Bengal; or the ruling of the Govt of India if the Govt has not given them. I send the papers and remain, however, that the members of Govt may note their sentiments upon it if they should see fit.

Fort St George 21/59.

Same in favour of the tehsildar interpose

Letter. H

Is there no distinction in the case here to be done in the Bengal Presidency

W.K.

23 Jan 59 Recd

Memo:

From the Offg Chief Engr, 24th Dec 58, No 6606. 11

The question raised in this letter, at the instance of the District Engr of Tinnevelly, is, whether it is admissible to pay Travelling Allowance to an Overseer who is a Native, on the hypothesis that he does not carry about a tent with him, but finds accommodation with the people of his caste in any village to which he may go?

I have carefully searched the provisions both of the new Bengal Code and our own Notification of the 27th January 1857, and I do not find any expressions which draw a distinction of this sort between officers, as to their being European or East Indians, and Natives, probably, perhaps because the idea never presented itself to the framers, or that the Regulations affecting the Dept were intended to operate without reference to Caste, Color, or Creed. I have also searched for any discussions or remarks in the correspondence of the Office, but I have met with nothing bearing upon the point at issue, with the single exception of Mr. Ricketts' proposal of Teirage for Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors

In venturing to submit what has occurred to me while engaged in the search I was directed to make, I beg to set out with Mr Ricketts' proposal.

Mr Ricketts would draw a distinction, not between Europeans and Natives, but between Christians and Hindoos or Mahomedans. Thus, he would assign an allowance of 5 Rs a day to the former, and 3 Rs a day to the latter; and the reasons for this distinction he gives in his proposal for Bombay. He says that when a Commanded Native Deputy Colr is deputed into the interior, if he is not a Christian, he generally rents a ryot's house; from his allowance he can afford to pay a ryot such a sum as will suffice to procure the best house in the village: but that a Christian could not do this; if a European, he would be miserable, and would lose his health in a hut in which a native would be happy and healthy; if not a European, he could not obtain any house to rent, and no ryot would let him have his house except to purchase at a very exorbitant price. The Revenue Board however in their Report* on Mr. Ricketts' system of Tentage, would deprecate any distinctive rate of travelling allowance on account of creed. "The travelling expenses of a Christian," they say, "whether European, or Native, may for the reasons assigned by Mr. Ricketts, be occasionally heavier than those of a Hindoo or Mahomedan; but when this is the case, they believe that it is true generally, and not in regard to travelling only; and as distinctive rates of pay are not admitted on this ground, so they would not introduce them in regard to Tentage." And the Draft ~~Letter~~ Order in the Board's Proceedings just sent into circulation, expresses the full concurrence of Govt in the Board's remarks, and desires particular attention to the latter part of para 4, which contains the remarks just quoted.

* Pro: 2nd Oct/58, N: 3684.

Sec VI of para 5 of our Notification of the 27th January 1857 simply states that "a subordinate officer performing duty which renders it necessary for him to keep a tent and marching establishment, shall during the continuance of such duty, be allowed as follows.

Sub Engineer ——— ——— ———	Rs 3 per diem
Supervisor & Assistant Supervisor.	Rs 2 per diem
Overseer and Assistant Overseer.	Rs 1. 8 per diem

The terms are general, and make no reservation as to who is to certify to the necessity for a tent, and to the fact that that necessity is acted on. As

it is necessary for every other Overseer to carry about a tent and keep up a marching establishment, it must not be presumed because an Overseer is a native that the necessity does not exist in his case also, and that the necessity is not taken. As the principle, as now stated by Col Sandford, is to hold out inducements for frequent journeys, it becomes a question whether the allowance will be withheld from a European who is eccentric enough to dispense with a tent, or who has such a method in his eccentricity, as to dispense with the tent and put the allowance in his pocket? Where there is a general necessity, it can be of no moment to the Govt that the Overseer put the allowance in his pocket, so long as he travels about as tho' he had the use of a tent and kept up a marching establishment. Again, Natives of respectability, such as would be persons in the position of Overseers, have been known to be as luxurious and independent in their notions as Europeans, and would perhaps prefer the shelter of their own to quartering themselves per force upon strangers, even of their own caste,* and if such keep up marching establishments, the allowance cannot surely be withheld from them. And yet, there is no provision in our Rules that the fact should ~~should~~ first be certified to

Note: As noticed by Mr. Ricketts in his report regarding extra tentage, or travelling allowance, for Madras, the following paragraph occurs in the Rules passed by Govt on the 20th March 1849.

"Both Civil and their Subordinate Officers in the Revenue Department when employed on the public service at a distance from their usual place of residence, or the Head Quarter station, who are not actually resident in tents, shall be permitted to draw extra tentage, provided they do not make use of the public choultries or bungalows."

* If they do find shelter with their own people, how can it be said that they do not pay for their board & lodging?

The rates are the same as ours.

by some responsible officer before the allowance can be paid. 152

The Bengal Code on the other hand is more particular on this point than our Rules. Article VI, Sec 3, Chapter XV, page 179, runs as follows.

"A subordinate officer performing duty, which renders it necessary for him to keep a tent and carriage for it, or to continue to pay the hire of a boat or its crew, shall, during the continuance of such duty, be allowed as follows, on the Executive Engineer's certificate that Carriage for a tent was actually and necessarily kept up, or a boat actually and necessarily hired."

Here the Executive Officer is to certify that the tent and carriage for it are kept up by the Overseer, before the allowance can be paid to him; and if the latter letter of the Rule is to be applied, it would be fatal to the Native Overseer's claim if he did not carry a tent. But it would rather appear that the spirit of the Rule is to be made applicable. The following section (both in the Bengal Code & our Modification) goes on to add - "This allowance is to cover all expenses of travelling." Doubtless the primary intention of the word all is a limitation

to the charge for allowances; but giving it fair scope, it would embrace any species of travelling expenses. The tent in Madras, and the tent and boat in Bengal, are specified, as they are the ordinary and most common accompaniments of travelling; but a Native who dispenses with a tent will nevertheless have some mode of incurring expense, he will have his carriage for his personal comfort, baggage, and cooking utensils, conveyance for any public records, stationery, books, and instruments he may carry with him, and servants to wait upon and cook for him. And that this appears to be a fair view, will be borne out by a reference to para 4 at page 181 of the Bengal Code, provided of course a liberal construction is put upon it. "The travelling allowances granted in the last three* paragraphs are to cover all expenses of travelling, including the cost of conveying and protecting personal baggage, as well as such public records, stationery, books, and instruments, as an Officer or subordinate usually carries with him, without requiring any separate means of conveyance, or extra protection. But when any extra conveyance is necessary for public property, the bonâ fide expenses may be passed as a contingent charge at the Chief Engr's discretion."

Paras 1, 2 & 3 at pages 177 to 180, regarding allowances to Officers, Upper Subordinates, & Lower Subordinates.

But if it is held that the principle is to reimburse to an Officer or subordinate his bonâ fide average expenses, which must of necessity include the keeping up of a tent, then the question as remarked by Col Sanford in his present letter, resolves itself into one of amount only. There must be some sort of expenses incurred, besides the inconveniences and privations arising from leaving home and incertain stay at any place, and for these, there must be some extra allowances besides the regulated Salary. That the principle is to give extra allowances for itinerating duties, may be deduced from the bare fact that the very office employees receive 30 per cent of their Salary as an extra allowance to cover their travelling charges. The question to be decided is, what is to be the amount of this extra allowance? Col Sanford suggests half the regulated rate, subject to the usual restrictions; and yet he would make no difference between Europeans and Natives among the Lower Subordinates, on the ground that the allowance in their case is barely sufficient under any circumstances. Keeping in view the difference of rank, the superior qualifications of the Overseer, and the larger expense in the carriage of records and instruments, it is not clear why the relative proportion in the scale of travelling remuneration should not

be preserved. The salaries of Overseers and Assistants are 100 and 80 Rs a month, and their travelling allowances on the average are 45 Rs a month. The salaries of the Sub Overseers range according to Grades & classes, from 15 to 60 Rs, and their travelling allowances are 7½ and 15 Rs a month; 7½ Rs when shelter is provided, and 15 Rs when required to march "unprovided by Govt with shelter, or on field duty". Here attention is drawn to the argument on which the Native Overseer is not to draw travelling allowance, viz. that he finds shelter with his people. If he does so, the shelter is provided by himself, & he is "unprovided by Govt with Shelter." The question naturally arises, why should Govt find shelter for the Sub Overseer, and not for the Overseer or Assistant Overseer? But if they pay the usual tentage, they will be finding the latter shelter, and it will be his own fault, or economy, if he does not choose to avail himself of it. In giving the 15 Rs to the Lower Subordinate Govt do not prescribe the character of shelter which he is to employ; and why should they exact it in the case of the Upper Subordinate?

But to return to the amount of travelling allowance, in the event of full tentage being denied. Col Sandford wants only give half; but looking to the spirit of the Rules, 30 Rs a month, or double horse allowance,

see para 6 of Madras Notification 27th January/57. Similar provision in para 3, page 180 of the Bengal Code.

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22/2

Notification 27 Jan 7/57 } Para.

The red ink interlineations are intended to shew the difference between it & the Bengal Code. 178, para 2.

would appear to be the amount. The Rules on this head are as follow. 19=

2 5. "Travelling allowances will be granted to the Officers (members) of the Upper Subordinate Establishment under the following rules. These allowances will in all cases be in addition to the regular departmental salaries.

I. A Subordinate officer who is required to travel frequently to a greater distance than he can easily do on foot (more daily) shall be allowed horse allowance at 15 Rs per mensem, to be drawn on the certificate of his immediate departmental Senior officer, as to a horse being necessary and (kept up.) (by the Executive Engineer) (that he is entitled to Horse Allowance under this Rule, and that a horse or other means of Conveyance is kept.)

II. Double horse allowance shall on a similar certificate be allowed to any Subordinate Officer (who is in charge of a Division of a Road, Canal, &c. having a charge that necessitates the use of two horses.

III. Double horse allowance may also be granted, under the sanction of the Chief Engr to a Subordinate Officer, in any case (in which) where the Ordinary horse allowance (is insufficient to) does not cover the necessary expenses of travelling on public duty.

IV. Treble horse allowance may, under the sanction of the Chief Engr, be allowed to a Subordinate Officer employed (on the Establishment during the rainy season; (or in any case (in which) where) double horse allowance (is insufficient to) fails to cover the necessary expenses of travelling on public duty."

This it will be seen that it is intended to give horse allowance not only to keep a horse, but from sec III, that it is also to be given to cover the necessary expenses of travelling on public duty. Single horse allowance is 15 Rs a month, just what a lower subordinate receives. Double horse allowance would amount to 45 Rs, or the extent elected to. Double horse allowance, or 30 Rs, forms the mean, & would appear to be therefore the proper amount to adopt. But it must be borne in mind that the Govt minds by saying - "The foregoing rules are applicable to cases where accommodation is provided; or when the subordinate officers are not required to proceed so far from their fixed stations as to make such accommodation necessary." If horse allowance is to be given when shelter is provided, it is clear that other rules are to obtain when shelter is not provided; and these Rules must be those affecting tentage, and they are universal in their application.

All that it appears necessary to enquire on behalf of Govt before passing the marching allowance, is, is the nature of the duty such as to necessitate the use of a tent in ordinary cases, i.e. in the case of Europeans or East Indians?

That necessity existing, the allowance should be passed without enquiring, is the Reserve a Native, and does he really travel about with a tent, or does he find his own shelter with people of his caste? To do this, would be to draw an invidious distinction, deprecated by the Revenue Board, in the case of Deputy Collrs, and contrary perhaps to the policy of Govt in the present day.

Rules sec V, page 1797 of the Bengal Code.

6 Copies
Dispd

P.W.D.

No 488 -3-

To

Major R. Strachey
Officiating Secy to the Govt of
India

Sir

I have the question proposed by the District Engineer of Tinnevelly has been submitted for the orders of this Government, but as it is one which from its general character will, and their opinion should be properly decided by the Government of India, I am directed to request you to lay it before that Government. The question is whether Travelling Allowances are to be passed

to

Mem'd to me
Ld at Coll
Sept 1st 1858

Ld Pauncefort 27th Oct 21st Feby 1859

to an Overseer or to a Native, who discharges a Tent. The late Officiating Chief Engineer was of opinion that in accordance with the principle on which Travelling Allowances are granted, an Overseer under the circumstances would be entitled to it, but that if the expenses and inconvenience entailed by travelling) under any circumstances were to be considered, the question of remuneration would resolve itself into one of amount only. Failing the latter view he suggested that a Native Overseer should receive

receive half the regulated allowance subject to the usual restrictions. With respect to the lower Subordinates, or Sub Overseers, Colonel Cowper advised that no difference should be made between Natives and Europeans.

2. Travelling Allowances are payable to members of the Subordinate Establishment on the Government of India, in well known, in three forms according to circumstances, Viz

Ex Mun Corr 29 Jany 57, N 211. Paras 1 to V of the Notification appended.

1st Where their duty requires them to travel constantly but not to great distances, and where they are provided by Government with shelter

shelter when away from their homes house allowance as given, single, double, or treble, ie from 15 to 45 Rs. a month. This rule includes persons in charge of sections of a road or a canal, where sheds or bungalows are provided.

2nd Where they are engaged on duty which involves frequent marching, but where shelter is not provided by Government, they are allowed as follows, Para VII of the Notification.

Sub Engineers ..... 3 Rs a day
Supervisors & Asst. do 2 Rs a day
Overseers & Asst. do 1½ Rs a day

This allowance meets the case of subordinates employed on the ordinary District work of this Presidency,

3rd Members of the Upper Paras VIII and IX

Upper Subordinate Establishment travelling long distances under special orders, receive a mileage allowance.

The record of these three cases is that now in question. In order to draw the allowance, it is required that the party shall keep a tent and maintain a marching establishment, and the point for decision is whether Natives, not owning a tent, come within the Rule.

3 No expressions occurs throughout the Bengal Rules, from which those affecting the Madras Public Works Department were

were taken) to indicate any intention to make a difference in allowances with reference to caste or creed. On the contrary the whole scope of the Rules seems to be to regard qualification only. The condition of the allowance now in question, however, is that the duty on which the Officer so employed, shall make it necessary for him to "keep a tent and march-ing establishment."

See VII of Para 5 of the Madras Notification dated 27 Jan/57. Bengal Code page 179

This, in the case now supposed, the Officer does not do, he performs the duty, but he finds accommodation otherwise than by keeping a tent.

In this circumstance to nullify his title to the Travelling Allowance? In the first place, although thus saved the cost of a tent, he has still to bear the cost of travelling equipage. In the second place, it cannot be imposed that his lodging really costs him nothing and it is not at all to be desired that he should get it for nothing. The Govt I am not here to notice the inconvenience and privation of travelling) and of absence from home, on which Colonel Lawford's said letter, because they Govt consider that

the

the salary and not the travelling allowance is intended to compensate for those incidents of service in this Department.

5. Thus, in the opinion of this Government, the Native Upper Subordinate is certainly entitled to some travelling allowance. The Officiating Chief Engineer is already noticed would give him half the rates allowed to a European or East Indian. To this it is to be objected, 1st, the distinction is invidious, 2d, natives can live as well on travel more cheaply than Europeans, but no difference is made on that account in their salaries. This Government

Government inclines to the opinion that no difference should be made between officers of the same grade in respect to travelling allowances, any more than in respect to salaries, and that the single consideration should be whether the duty so efficiently done. As however the question at issue is of a general nature, concerning Bengal as much as Madras, and the Revenue department as well as that of Public Works, this Government have thought it advisable to refer it to the Govt of India for their decision.

Fort St George
3d March 1859.

Public Works Dep.t
Dated 8th March

No 488

To
The Officiating Secretary
to the Govt of India
Dep.t March 1859.

From Government of India
28th March 59 No 558
Rec.d April
38-39

Copy to the Chief Engr &
Civil Auditor
21st April 59 No 948

Requesting to be informed
the Government of India the
[illegible]

No 254-26.

[illegible]